

The Role of Local Communities in Sustainable Tourism Development: Case Study of a Tourism Village in Mojokerto Regency

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative research aims to explore the role of local communities in developing sustainable tourism in Tourism Villages in Mojokerto Regency and to identify factors that support and hinder their participation, as well as the impact of tourism development on community welfare. Research results: (1) The role of local communities is divided into three things, namely: the level of community participation in tourism management, forms of participation, and the community institutions involved. (2) Government support in developing tourism in Mojokerto Regency includes: policies and regulations, funding and subsidies, facilitating cooperation. Private sector support: investment, innovation and technology, partnerships with communities, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Community support: active involvement, cultural and environmental preservation, policy, local economic development. Main obstacles: lack of resources, conflict of interest, lack of awareness and education, negative environmental impacts, inadequate infrastructure, complicated bureaucracy, social and cultural changes, economic and political uncertainty, global challenges. (3) Economic impact of tourism development in Mojokerto Regency: increase in income, job creation, development of Small and Medium Enterprises, economic diversification, investment in infrastructure, increase in taxes and regional income, increase in skills and education, increase in the quality of life of the community. Social impacts:

changes in values and norms, commodification of culture, social conflict, influence on social structures, changes in lifestyle, economic dependence, increased social awareness, migration and urbanization, changes in family relationships. Environmental impacts: damage to the natural environment, pollution, waste management, consumption of natural resources, changes in agricultural and forestry patterns, impacts on biodiversity, effects on microclimate, noise and environmental disturbances.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a sector that has great potential to encourage economic growth, improve community welfare, and preserve local culture and the environment (Marlina, 2019; Widyaningsih, 2019). However, in practice, tourism development often has negative impacts such as environmental damage, degradation social, and economic injustice, especially when it is not managed sustainably. Therefore, it is important to adopt a sustainable tourism concept that pays attention to the balance between economic, social and environmental aspects.

Sustainable tourism development not only aims to bring economic benefits to local communities, but also to ensure that tourism activities do not damage the local natural and cultural environment (Sentanu & Mahadiansar, 2020; Kusumawardhana, 2023). In this case, the role of local communities is very important, because they are the ones who have a deep understanding of local characteristics, values and potential that can be developed and promoted as tourist attractions. Their participation in planning, managing and implementing tourism activities is very important to ensure that tourism development does not only focus on economic aspects, but also pays attention to the preservation of culture, the environment and the social welfare of local communities.

In this context, tourist villages in the Pacet and Trawas sub-districts, Mojokerto Regency, have great potential to be developed into leading tourist destinations. The natural beauty, traditions and local wisdom of this village are attractions that can attract tourists. However, the success of tourism development in these two sub-districts really depends on the extent to which local communities can play an active role and collaborate with the government and tourism industry players.

The role of local communities is not only limited to providing tourism services and products, but also includes aspects of cultural and environmental preservation. They have a responsibility to maintain local values and cultural authenticity so that they are not eroded by the modernization and commercialization of tourism. Apart from that, local communities can also function as agents who educate tourists about the importance of preserving the environment and respecting local norms (Alexander Phuk Tjilen, 2023; Syahwaldi et al., 2024; Anugerah et al., 2024).

However, the challenges that local communities often face in tourism development are lack of knowledge and skills in tourism management, minimal access to capital, and lack of support from external parties (Vera Maria et al., 2024; Hidayat & Hidayah, 2023; Widyaningsih, 2019). Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase the capacity of local communities through training, mentoring and facilitating access to necessary resources.

This research aims to explore the role of local communities in developing sustainable tourism in Tourism Villages in Mojokerto Regency, and to identify factors that support and hinder their participation, as well as the impact of tourism development on community welfare. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research can provide useful recommendations for the development of an inclusive and sustainable tourism model, where local communities can play an active role and gain fair benefits from tourism activities that develop in their region..

II. METODOLOGY

This qualitative-descriptive type of research uses a case study approach, namely research that aims to deepen the case. Research variables or things studied are data that concerns all research problems. The research was conducted in tourist villages in the Pacet and Trawas sub-districts, Mojokerto Regency, East Java. These two sub-districts are areas that have the most diverse tourist destinations in Mojokerto Regency. These two sub-districts also have tourism businesses, including food court management, rides, parking management, ponten management, educational, agricultural and outbound packages, homestays and other tourist packages. The research subjects were: the people of Pacet and Trawas subdistricts, tourist village managers, village, subdistrict and district governments, and tourists. Data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews, participant observation and documentation. Data analysis techniques were carried out referring to the opinion of Miles and Hubberman, namely: data reduction, data display, and data verification. Testing the validity of the data was carried out by checking the informants' views, triangulating sources, methods and theories, as well as extending the researcher's presence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Role of Local Communities

The role of local communities is divided into three things, namely: (1) the level of community participation in tourism management, (2) forms of participation, and (3) community institutions involved. The level of community participation in tourism management can be divided into several levels, starting from the lowest involvement to the highest. First, information. At this level, the community is only given information about tourism projects or policies that will be implemented by the tourist village. They are not involved in the decision-making process. For example, village governments or tourism managers provide information about plans to develop new tourist attractions through the media or public meetings without involving feedback from the community (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025).

Second, consultation. Tourist village communities are given the opportunity to provide input or feedback regarding tourism plans or projects. However, the final decision remains in the hands of the management. For example, holding discussion forums or surveys to hear people's opinions about the potential impacts of new tourism projects. Third, participation. At this level, the community in the tourist village is involved in joint decision making. They have a voice in the process and can influence the outcome of decisions. For

example, forming a work team involving community representatives to design a tourism development plan, where decisions are taken based on consensus (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; MS, 2025).

Fourth, ownership. The community has full control over the tourism project. They are involved in all aspects, from planning to implementation and evaluation. For example, the people of Ketapanrame Village in Trawas District manage their own tourist village, including developing programs, managing finances, and promoting the destination to tourists. Fifth, partnership. This level involves deeper collaboration between communities and other stakeholders, such as village government and the private sector. All parties share responsibilities and benefits. For example, collaboration between local communities, regional governments and tourism companies to develop and promote sustainable tourism, with each party contributing according to its capacity. Sixth, community initiatives (community-driven initiatives). At this level, the community takes the initiative in developing tourism. They design programs, activities and policies based on their own needs and aspirations. For example, the Ketapanrame and Pacet communities initiated cultural festivals or environmentally based tourism activities which were completely planned and managed by them without outside interference (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Forms of local community participation in sustainable tourism development are essential to ensure that tourism projects are not only economically profitable, but also socially and environmentally sustainable. The following are several forms of local community participation (tourist village communities) in sustainable tourism development: First, homestay management. Local communities manage homestay accommodation, which allows tourists to stay in people's homes. This gives tourists an authentic experience as well as the opportunity to interact with local culture. For example, local families provide rooms for rent and offer traditional food, as well as share local stories and traditions with visitors (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Second, handicraft production. Communities can be involved in the production and sale of handicrafts that reflect the local culture and traditions of tourist villages. This product can be an attraction for tourists looking for unique souvenirs. In this case, the people of the Tourism Village in Pacet and Trawas Districts make crafts from local materials, such as woven, batik, or jewelry, and sell them at local markets or souvenir shops. Third, traditional food and drink services. Local people can open stalls or restaurants that serve regional specialties. This gives tourists the opportunity to experience local flavors. For example, the community provides traditional food menus made from local ingredients, which tourists can enjoy (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; Kh, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Fourth, organizing cultural events. Local communities may host cultural events or festivals that invite tourists to participate in local celebrations. For example, holding a music, dance or culinary festival that displays local art and culture, thereby attracting the attention of tourists. Fifth, local tourist guide. Community members who have in-depth knowledge of local culture, history,

and the environment can serve as tour guides. For example, local people lead tours of local tourist attractions, explaining traditions and stories related to the area. Sixth, management of natural tourism. Communities can be involved in managing natural tourism, including trekking, ecotourism and other outdoor activities that take advantage of the local natural beauty. For example, the community organizes trekking routes and provides guide services for tourists who want to explore the Penanggungan and Welirang mountain forests or other conservation areas (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Seventh, tourism-based agriculture (agro-tourism). Communities can develop agriculture integrated with tourism, offering tourists hands-on experience in agricultural activities. For example, people open gardens for tourists so they can participate in harvesting vegetables or fruit, while providing education about local agriculture. Eighth, environmental and conservation activities. Communities can get involved in environmental conservation and nature conservation programs, while inviting tourists to participate in these activities. For example, holding river, ditch, or tree planting activities that involve tourists, so that they can contribute to environmental conservation. Ninth, collaboration with other stakeholders. Local communities can form partnerships with stakeholders such as government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to develop tourism. For example, by collaborating with educational institutions or training institutions to improve community skills in the tourism sector (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025).

Community institutions involved in sustainable tourism development include various organizations, groups and social structures that play an important role in managing, developing and promoting tourism in Mojokerto Regency. The following are several community institutions involved: First, the Tourism Awareness Group. This organization or group was formed by the community to increase awareness about the importance of tourism and environmental conservation. The role of this group is to organize education and training programs for community members, as well as promote sustainable tourism through community activities (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025). Second, Tourism Cooperative. A cooperative founded by the Ketapanrame village community to manage tourism activities collectively. The role of this cooperative is to organize joint businesses, such as homestays, food courts, restaurants and handicrafts, and distribute profits to its members. Third, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO). Non-governmental organization that focuses on social, environmental and economic issues related to tourism. Their role is to provide technical support, training and resources to communities in the development of sustainable tourism. They can also play a role in advocating for policies that support sustainable tourism (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Fourth, Village Government. The Village Government has responsibility for resource management and development planning at the village level. The role of village government is to develop policies that support sustainable tourism, coordinate tourism programs, and bridge communication between communities and other stakeholders. Fifth, Tourism Management Agency. Organizations formed specifically to manage and develop certain tourism destinations. This agency plays a role in planning and implementing tourism development

strategies, including promotion, destination management, and monitoring tourism impacts. Sixth, Tourism Actors Association. This organization consists of tourism industry players, such as hoteliers, restaurants and tourism service providers. This organization's role is to represent members' interests in dialogue with the government and other stakeholders, as well as collaborating in marketing and product development programs (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025).

Seventh, Universities and Educational Institutions. Higher education institutions and research institutions that have tourism-related study programs. Its role is to conduct research on tourism, provide training and education to the community, and contribute to the development of tourism policy through academic studies. Eighth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Group. Small businesses run by individuals or groups in local communities, such as food stalls, souvenir shops, and tour guide services. The role of this brand is to provide services and products that support tourism, as well as improve the local economy through job creation (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

The results of this research strengthen research (Permatasari, 2022) which shows that the community-based tourism development model emphasizes the role or active participation of the community in developing tourism. In fact, one of the goals of community-based tourism is to realize sustainable tourism development. Local communities have a very important role in realizing sustainable tourism. The role of the government, regional government and tourism entrepreneurs is also very much needed to realize sustainable tourism. Likewise, research results (Eraku et al., 2023) indicate that the participation of all elements has met environmental indicators, economic indicators and socio-cultural indicators.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

Support from the government, private sector and community is very important in developing sustainable tourism. These three elements are interrelated and contribute to creating a healthy and sustainable tourism ecosystem. The following is the support of each party in developing tourism in Mojokerto Regency: First, government support which includes: policies and regulations, funding and subsidies, facilitating cooperation. Second, private sector support, which consists of: investment, innovation and technology, partnerships with the community, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Third, community support which includes: active involvement, cultural and environmental preservation, support for policies, and local economic development (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025).

Sustainable tourism development is often faced with various obstacles that can disrupt the process and expected results. The following are some of the main obstacles that are often faced in developing tourism in Mojokerto Regency: First, lack of resources. Second, conflict of interest. Third, lack of awareness and education. Fourth, negative environmental impacts. Fifth, inadequate infrastructure. Sixth, complicated bureaucracy. Seventh, social and cultural changes. Eighth, economic and political uncertainty, Ninth, global challenges (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025).

The empirical results of this research strengthen the results of research (Mayestika & Sirine, 2023) which concluded that the supporting factors for sustainable tourism based on local wisdom are community tourism awareness, the spirit of mutual cooperation, village culture as local wisdom, government participation, and creative communities. The inhibiting factors are limited funds, damaged road access, inadequate facilities, and less intensive promotion of Tourism Villages. Likewise, research results (Putri et al., 2024) concluded that supporting factors such as local government support, community involvement, collaboration with related parties, rich natural resources and supporting infrastructure are the keys to success in tourism development. However, there are also inhibiting factors such as limited funds, lack of environmental awareness, competition with other destinations, climate change, and lack of skills that need to be overcome.

Impact of Tourism Development

Sustainable tourism development has various impacts, both economically, socially and environmentally, which are significant for local communities and tourist areas. The following are some of the main economic impacts that can result from tourism development in Mojokerto Regency: First, increasing income for the Tourism Village community. Second, job creation, both direct and indirect. These jobs can include hotels, restaurants, tour guides, and transportation services (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; Kh, 2025). Third, Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) in the fields of accommodation, culinary, crafts and tourism services. Fourth, diversify the economy which previously depended only on the agricultural and plantation sectors. Fifth, investment in infrastructure such as roads, transportation, public facilities and basic services. Sixth, increasing taxes and regional income through lodging taxes, restaurant taxes and entertainment taxes. Seventh, increasing skills and education. Eighth, improving the quality of life of the Tourism Village community, including access to education, health and public facilities. Ninth, positive impact on other sectors such as agriculture, crafts and transportation services (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025).

Sustainable tourism development not only impacts economic aspects, but also has significant social consequences for local communities. The following are some of the main social impacts that can result from tourism development in Wista Village in Mojokerto Regency: First, changes in values and norms. Society may begin to adopt new lifestyles, behaviors and values that are influenced by external cultures. Second, cultural commodification. This can result in changes in the way people carry out their traditions and rituals, where culture becomes a commodity, no longer part of everyday life. Third, social conflict, for example, dissatisfaction with the environmental impacts of tourism, differences in views regarding resource use, or shifts in land tenure can give rise to tensions between different groups. Fourth, influences on social structures, for example the emergence of new classes, such as tourism entrepreneurs, can create social disparities and influence social dynamics within communities (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; Ms, 2025; KI, 2025).

Fifth, lifestyle changes, including consumption patterns, recreation and social interactions. Sixth, economic dependence. If there is a decrease in the number of tourists due to the economic or other crisis, the community could experience serious difficulties. Seventh, increasing social awareness regarding social, environmental and cultural issues. Eighth, migration and urbanization, which in turn can change the demographics of local communities and change community structures. Ninth, changes in family relationships. This can affect family dynamics and social relationships within the community (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025).

Some of the main environmental impacts that can arise as a result of tourism development in the Mojokerto Regency Tourism Village are: First, damage to the natural environment, including flora and fauna, and their habitats. Second, pollution. Waste from hotels, restaurants and other tourist activities can pollute water and soil, and disrupt air quality, potentially endangering public health and the ecosystem. Third, waste management. If there is no efficient waste management system, rubbish can accumulate at tourist sites, which spoils the view and pollutes the environment. Fourth, consumption of natural resources. Overuse of these resources can lead to shortages, especially in areas that already have water or energy access problems, which can have negative impacts on local communities and ecosystems. Fifth, changes in agricultural and forestry patterns. This can affect food production and the balance of local ecosystems, as well as cause conflicts between land use for tourism and community needs (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; MS, 2025).

Sixth, the impact on biodiversity, for example, tourists who carry out activities such as hiking or camping in sensitive areas can damage vegetation and disturb wildlife species. Seventh, the effect on the microclimate. Land use changes and local warming can change weather patterns, which in turn can affect ecosystems and agriculture. Eighth, noise and environmental disturbances, which can disturb wildlife and reduce the quality of experience for tourists seeking natural tranquility (ZA, 2025; RS, 2025; AT, 2025; KI, 2025).

The empirical results of this research strengthen the research conclusions (Oktaviani & Yuliani, 2023) which state that the development of the tourism sector will have a big impact on society, especially on the economy. Likewise, research results (Sudiarta et al., 2021) concluded that the impact of tourism development on the socio-economic conditions of the community in Purwakerthi Village, in terms of community income, was in the agree category with a score of 14,220 with an average monthly income of Rp. 2,857,125. In terms of business opportunities, it is in the strongly agree category with a score of 12,733 and in terms of the extent of employment, it is in the agree category with a score of 9,454.

IV. CONCLUSION

The role of local communities is divided into three things, namely: (1) the level of community participation in tourism management, (2) forms of participation, and (3) community institutions involved. The level of community participation in tourism management can be divided into several levels, starting from the lowest involvement to the highest. First, information (informing).

Second, consultation. Third, participation. Fourth, ownership. Fifth, partnership. Sixth, community initiatives (community-driven initiatives).

Several forms of local community participation (tourism village communities) in sustainable tourism development: First, homestay management. Second, handicraft production. Third, traditional food and drink services. Fourth, organizing cultural events. Fifth, local tourist guide. Sixth, management of natural tourism. Seventh, tourism-based agriculture (agro-tourism). Eighth, environmental and conservation activities. Ninth, collaboration with other stakeholders.

Several community institutions are involved: First, the Tourism Awareness Group. Second, Tourism Cooperative. Third, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO). Fourth, Village Government. Fifth, Tourism Management Agency. Sixth, Tourism Actors Association. Seventh, Universities and Educational Institutions. Eighth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Group.

Support from the government, private sector and community is very important in developing sustainable tourism. These three elements are interrelated and contribute to creating a healthy and sustainable tourism ecosystem. Support of each party in developing tourism in Tourism Villages in Mojokerto Regency: First, government support includes: policies and regulations, funding and subsidies, facilitating cooperation. Second, private sector support, consisting of: investment, innovation and technology, partnerships with the community, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Third, community support includes: active involvement, cultural and environmental preservation, support for policies, and local economic development.

The following are some of the main obstacles that are often faced in developing tourism in tourist villages: First, lack of resources. Second, conflict of interest. Third, lack of awareness and education. Fourth, negative environmental impacts. Fifth, inadequate infrastructure. Sixth, complicated bureaucracy. Seventh, social and cultural changes. Eighth, economic and political uncertainty, Ninth, global challenges.

Several main economic impacts that can result from tourism development in tourist villages in Mojokerto Regency: First, increasing income for the community. Second, job creation. Third, Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM). Fourth, economic diversification. Fifth, investment in infrastructure. Sixth, increasing taxes and regional income. Seventh, increasing skills and education. Eighth, improving the quality of life of the community, Ninth, positive impacts on other sectors such as agriculture, crafts and transportation services.

Several main social impacts that can result from tourism development in the Mojokerto Regency Tourism Village: First, changes in values and norms. Second, cultural commodification. Third, social conflict. Fourth, the influence on social structure. Fifth, lifestyle changes. Sixth, economic dependence. Seventh, increasing social awareness regarding social, environmental and cultural issues. Eighth, migration and urbanization. Ninth, changes in family relationships.

Some of the main environmental impacts that can arise as a result of tourism development in the Mojokerto Regency Tourism Village are: First, damage to the natural environment. Second, pollution. Third, waste management. Fourth, consumption of natural resources. Fifth, changes in agricultural and forestry patterns. Sixth, the impact on biodiversity. Seventh, the effect on the microclimate. Eighth, noise and environmental disturbances.

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